

## PROJECT EXAMPLES - COULD THIS PROJECT POTENTIALLY QUALIFY FOR SB 839 FUNDING?

*CONSIDER (1) DEFINITION OF PROJECTS THAT CAN BE FUNDED (2) THE PUBLIC BENEFITS THE PROJECT PROVIDES*

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ELIGIBLE FOR SB 839 FUND?	PUBLIC BENEFITS	OTHER NOTES
<p><b>DRINKING WATER PLANT AND PARK</b> - Included in the project scope is a 15 mgd drinking water plant that will service the residents of Wilsonville, as well as a provide public park/landscape, a trail, and an interpretive display. Also included is a 6,000 s.f. administration building which will house a laboratory, a conference room and support offices. The park includes ponds that will capture stormwater from the site, which will provide habitat for wildlife.</p>			
<p><b>WETLANDS IMPROVEMENT AND WATER REUSE</b> Clean Water Services is creating Natural Treatment System (NTS) wetlands. The NTS wetlands include thousands of native plants that cool the water while absorbing nutrients, in a park setting. In a few years, the water will irrigate crops at agronomic rates. This wastewater treatment improves wetland ecology and habitat; provides opportunities for education, research and recreation; saves ratepayers' money; and fuels the local economy by ecotourists, birders, photographers, scientists and wastewater professionals that visit.</p>			
<p><b>MULTIPURPOSE STORAGE</b> - Barney reservoir increased storage capacity from 4,000 to 20,000 acre-feet. The reservoir is operated to maintain a pool of 460 AF and is used by canoers and kayakers. It provides water for municipal uses, as well as water quality/pollution abatement (10%). ODFW receives 15% of the available stored water to meet fishery needs in the Trask River.</p>			
<p><b>AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY DRIP</b> - Install two sub-surface agricultural drip irrigation systems on acres in the San Luis Valley to provide water to agriculture in an area that has been hard hit by drought, groundwater declines, and diminishing supplies. According to application if this Project is successful, it will demonstrate the following: • Assesses viability of highly water-efficient method of irrigation • Increases irrigation efficiencies from sprinkler irrigation's 80%-85% to drip irrigation's 95% to 98% • Reduces evaporation and deep percolation losses • Promotes water quality by reducing fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide inputs • Reduces Nitrate leaching • Introduces practices and procedures to meet future water needs • Decreases groundwater use by reducing the amount of well pumping.</p>			
<p><b>DAM REMOVAL, WATER INFRASTRUCTURE, POD TRANSFER, INSTREAM TRANSFER</b> - The concrete at the Buck &amp; Jones dam was removed. Removing the dam opened up about thirty-five miles of fish habitat on the Little Applegate River and its tributaries. Most irrigators switched their point of diversion from the Little Applegate River to the main Applegate River and now use stored water from Applegate Reservoir. They transferred their historic water rights instream on the Little Applegate. Flood irrigation was replaced with new pumping systems and piping to conserve water.</p>			
<p><b>MUNICIPAL CONSERVATION</b> - Ashland conducted four major conservation components: system leak detection and repair, conservation-based water rates, a showerhead replacement program, and toilet retrofits and replacement. Ashland has reduced its water demand, decreased wastewater flow, and saved electricity.</p>			

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<b>WATER CONSERVATION</b> - This request seeks to hire a coordinator to manage, design, implement, and administer outreach and education activities. Activities will focus on educating the public about water conservation through a website, attendance at events, and a PSA campaign on the radio, web and television.			
<b>DAM SAFETY AND INSTREAM FLOW</b> - This funding application requests funds for hydrologic modeling, a site survey and topographic mapping. The complete Alamosa River Instream Flow Project includes: (1) Acquiring senior irrigation water rights on the Alamosa River; (2) Improving the Terrace Reservoir spillway to remove the State-imposed storage restriction; (3) Transferring the irrigation water rights to the Colorado Water Conservation Board (CWCB) for storage in Terrace Reservoir and instream flows in the downstream Alamosa River; and (4) Operating Terrace Reservoir to store and release CWCB flows in accordance with an instream flow program.			
<b>WETLAND AND STORAGE</b> - South Pasture was once a marsh connected to Upper Klamath. The project removed parts of levees to reconnect the marsh and lake, which resulted in additional water storage, wetlands, and 165 acres of rearing habitat for suckers.			
<b>WATER INFRASTRUCTURE / PUSH-UP DAM REMOVAL</b> - Sucker Creek Gravel Push-Up Dam Removal - Removed push-up dams and designed and engineered water delivery systems consisting of pump stations, screened intakes, and buried pipelines, and electrical service, which resulted in six miles of improved fish habitat for Coho.			
<b>STOCK WATERING AND WETLANDS</b> - Wahl Ranch Wetlands - Two wetlands were created from pasture to provide habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife. Off-stream watering was also created for a part of a sheep ranch and wetlands were fenced to prevent access by livestock.			
<b>JUNIPER REMOVAL</b> - Drake Creek provides habitat for native redband trout. Increasing numbers of western juniper were crowding out aspen and willow. Juniper was cut in order to reduce the interception of shallow groundwater to the creek and improve late season flows.			
<b>WATER QUALITY</b> – An irrigation system was installed for pasture near Willow Creek and the field was laser leveled so that a perimeter border could retain water and prevent runoff. Wells were drilled and troughs were added to provide off-stream watering facilities for the cattle. Another project on Willow Creek piped two lateral canals of the Vale Oregon Irrigation District and helped irrigators convert from flood to sprinkler irrigation to eliminate return flow, reduce erosion, and reduce nitrate leaching into the groundwater.			
<b>WETLAND/WASTEWATER</b> - Ladd Creek/Tule Lake Restoration Project - The project restored approximately 500 acres of wetland habitat. A water delivery system was also constructed that allows tertiary treated wastewater from the city to be used to manage the wetland habitats. The city directs all treated wastewater to the area, the site provides wetland habitat for wildlife, and the site provides public recreational opportunities.			
<b>AQUIFER RECHARGE</b> - This project tested active recharge as a tool to restore declining water levels in the aquifer, spring branches, and rivers of the basin. The goal is to increase flows, reduce groundwater declines, and augment water for agricultural use.			

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<b>WATER USE EVALUATIONS</b> – This would fund an expansion of Water Returns’ existing work with small water providers in the arena of outdoor water conservation. Water Returns’ goals for this grant are 1) to promote sustainable landscaping and efficient irrigation through both training and hands-on technical assistance in the form of 60 on-site consultations and in depth landscape/irrigation evaluations.			
<b>DAM REPAIR</b> - A fracture was discovered on Wanapum Dam. The reservoir was drawn down for safety purposes. The drawdown resulted in the closure of boat launches, recreation sites and beaches. All of the 11 irrigators with surface-water withdrawals on the Wanapum reservoir had to acquire permits to modify their irrigation systems.			
<b>LEASING</b> - Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District -The Grant funding provides for continued economic and engineering analyses of the Super Ditch Company, which would provide a means for irrigators under a group of ditch companies to collectively lease agricultural water for other uses, including municipal use or instream.			
<b>WATER TRANSFERS/WATER BANK/EFFICIENCY</b> - The proposed project will use water saved as a result of conservation for the benefit of in-stream and to meet irrigation deficiencies further downstream. The efficiencies can be used to free up consumptive use (“CU”) water for transfer to nonconsumptive, in-channel environmental or recreational purposes, along with agricultural shortages or use in a water bank. In the first phase of this project, for which we are currently seeking funding, we will: Identify areas in the Yampa Basin where conservation could serve multiple purposes to address nonconsumptive needs and agricultural water shortages.			
<b>WATER TRANSFER</b> - The Clark Fork Coalition is proposing to purchase water rights to maintain and enhance instream flows for the benefit of the fishery resource in Racetrack Creek.			
<b>STORAGE TANK</b> - Butte-Silver Bow will replace the 2.5 million gallon High Service drinking-water storage tank with a new pre-stressed concrete tank. The present tank is in poor condition with large cracks in the walls and in the columns that support the roof.			
<b>CONSERVATION EASEMENT/WATER RIGHT OPTION</b> – This project will demonstrate the use of conservation easements on irrigated agricultural land to both preserve long-term agricultural irrigation and provide secure long-term water supplies to a municipality. More specifically, an Ag-Municipal Conservation Easement would perpetually preserve the irrigated land <i>and</i> give the municipality a secure, legally enforceable permanent source of additional water supplies. The conservation easement will restrict the use of the land and water for agricultural purposes in perpetuity, but will provide for municipal use of the water rights in 3 in 10 years on a rolling 10-year average.			
<b>STREAMFLOW RESTORATION PLAN</b> - The Watershed Restoration Coalition of the Upper Clark Fork and Mile High Conservation District will assess natural resources in the Browns Gulch watershed to establish baseline conditions and prioritize habitat, water quality and stream flow restoration needs. This will result in an implementation guideline plan for improving water, fish and wildlife resources.			

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<p><b>WATER MASTER PLAN</b> - Butte-Silver Bow will prepare a water master plan to identify and prioritize future water system needs. Components of the plan include water demands, water supplies and facilities. The master plan is intended to serve as the guide for implementing major capital improvements.</p>			
<p><b>RECREATION POND</b> - Butte-Silver Bow and Skyline Sportsmen's Association has received funding to develop and maintain a children's fishing pond and passive recreation area within the Butte urban corridor.</p>			
<p><b>RESERVOIR NON-POTABLE</b> - Cross Creek Metropolitan District is seeking to renovate the Hale Reservoir in a way that meets multiple needs, including stormwater management, but also to serve non-consumptive aesthetic and recreational opportunities, including the environmental restoration of surrounding wetlands, providing wildlife habitat and birding opportunities. The Hale Reservoir renovation is being designed so that it may be considered a non-potable well, serve as a supply for irrigation in the Cross Creek Regional Park, and perhaps serve surrounding landscape irrigation needs as well. This will free up funds in the District that are currently being spent on a potable source of supply, and will also free up that potable supply for future consumptive needs in El Paso County, serving municipal conservation goals. This grant application is for the funding of the Final Design and Permitting of Hale Reservoir.</p>			
<p><b>AR/ ASR</b> - The focus of this study is to evaluate the hydrogeology of the alluvial aquifer system in the Lost Creek Designated Ground Water Basin to assess the potential for aquifer recharge and storage. Geographic, geologic, hydrologic, water quality, and infrastructure data will be collected and analyzed. This will help to identify areas for potential pilot project implementation</p>			
<p><b>PIPING</b> - The Prairie Creek Irrigation Efficiency Improvement Project will provide funding assistance to install ditch piping to improve irrigation efficiencies. The project will reduce run-off flows of unwanted nutrients and sediments into Prairie Creek; augment flows in the upper Wallowa River improving habitat for steelhead, bull trout and Chinook salmon, and reduce energy usage and costs.</p>			
<p><b>EFFLUENT COOLING</b> - Potential to use park land to construct wetlands in order to effectively cool the effluent prior to reaching Bear Creek. Completion of the mixing zone study will allow CH2M Hill to define the land requirements need for temperature reduction and also set the water quality limits for metals and other compounds</p>			